

## Chemistry I: Oxidation Number Rules with Examples

1) All uncombined (free) elements have an oxidation number of zero (0):

|                  |                |                |                |    |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----|
| E.g.             | H <sub>2</sub> | O <sub>2</sub> | N <sub>2</sub> | Ca |
| Oxidation Number | 0              | 0              | 0              | 0  |

2) Monatomic (1 atom) ion has an oxidation number to its charge:

|                  |                 |                |                  |                |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| E.g.             | Na <sup>+</sup> | K <sup>+</sup> | Sr <sup>2+</sup> | F <sup>-</sup> |
| Ionic Charge     | +1              | +1             | +2               | -1             |
| Oxidation Number | +1              | +1             | +2               | -1             |

3) Fluorine's oxidation number is always -1. Since fluorine is the most electronegative element known, it will always take an electron. This additional electron gives it the -1.

4) The oxidation number of O is -2;

Exception: when it's in a peroxide (O<sub>2</sub><sup>-2</sup>), its oxidation number is then -1:

|                       |                |                  |   |      |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|---|------|
| E.g.                  | O <sub>2</sub> | H <sub>2</sub> O | H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> (hydrogen peroxide) | NaOH |
| Ionic Charge of O     | 0              | -2               | -1  | -2   |
| Oxidation Number of O | 0              | -2               | -1  | -2   |

5) With only a few exceptions, the oxidation number of H is +1:

|                  |                |                         |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| E.g.             | H <sup>+</sup> | H <sup>-</sup>          |
| Ionic Charge     | +1             | -1                      |
| Oxidation Number | +1             | -1 (as the HYDRIDE ion) |

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6) Cations from Groups I and II have oxidation numbers equal to +1 and +2, respectively:

|                  |                 |                  |                |                  |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| E.g.             | Na <sup>+</sup> | Ba <sup>2+</sup> | K <sup>+</sup> | Mg <sup>2+</sup> |
| Ionic Charge     | +1              | +2               | +1             | +2               |
| Oxidation Number | +1              | +2               | +1             | +2               |

7) Second element in a binary compound is assigned the oxidation number it would have if it were a monatomic ion. (Hint: always negative)

8) The sum of all the oxidation numbers in a compound is equal to zero (0):

|                                |                   |                |                  |                                |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| E.g.                           | KMnO <sub>4</sub> | K <sup>+</sup> | Mn <sup>+7</sup> | O <sup>-2</sup>                |
| Oxidation Numbers              | 0                 | +1             | +7               | -2                             |
| TOTAL Oxidation Numbers        | 0                 | +1             | +7               | -8 (4 of them in the compound) |
| Sum of TOTAL Oxidation Numbers | 0                 |                |                  |                                |

Math calculation:  $(1 \times 1) + (1 \times 7) + (4 \times -2) = 0$

9) The sum of all the oxidation numbers in an ion is equal to the charge on the ion:

|                                |  |                            |                            |
|--------------------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| E.g.                           | Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> <sup>-2</sup> | Cr <sup>+6</sup>           | O <sup>-2</sup>            |
| Oxidation Numbers              | -2   | +6                         | -2                         |
| TOTAL Oxidation Numbers        | -2   | +12 (2 of them in the ion) | -14 (7 of them in the ion) |
| Sum of TOTAL Oxidation Numbers | -2   |                            |                            |

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$$\text{Math Calculation : } = (2 \times 6) + (7 \times -2) = -2$$

Typical oxidation numbers of common elements. The two tables, below, summarize **some of the representative oxidation states** of some of the elements.

| Positive Oxidation Numbers |   |  |  |                               |                                   |              |                     |
|----------------------------|---|--|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Ox #                       | +1  | +2   | +3   | +4                            | +5                                | +6           | +7                  |
| Examples                   | H, Na, K,<br>Cu, Ag,<br>Hg, N,<br>Cl, Br, I | Mg, Ca,<br>Sr, Ba,<br>Cr, Mn,<br>Fe, Co,<br>Ni, Cu,<br>Zn, Cd,<br>Hg, N,<br>Sn, Pb | Al, Cr,<br>Mn, Fe,<br>Co, N, P,<br>As, Sb,<br>Bi, Cl, Br | C, N, Si,<br>S, Mn,<br>Sn, Pb | N, P, As,<br>Sb, Bi,<br>Cl, Br, I | S, Cr,<br>Mn | Cl, I,<br>Mn,<br>Br |

| Negative Oxidation Numbers |                 |          |      |       |
|----------------------------|-----------------|----------|------|-------|
| Ox #                       | -1              | -2       | -3   | -4    |
| Examples                   | H, F, Cl, Br, I | O, S, Se | N, P | C, Si |